

C.P.R. Time Table

(Changed Sept. 27th)

Going South—			
Arrives at 3.25	Leaves at 3.35		
Arrives at 11.10	Leaves at 11.20		
Arrives at 15.10	Leaves at 15.20		
Going North—			
Arrives at 3.35	Leaves at 3.45		
Arrives at 11.40	Leaves at 11.50		
Arrives at 19.00	Leaves at 19.10		

SUNDAYS.

Going South—			
Arrives at 3.25	Leaves at 3.35		
Arrives at 11.10	Leaves at 11.20		
Going North—			
Arrives at 3.35	Leaves at 3.45		
Arrives at 11.40	Leaves at 11.50		
Arrives at 19.00	Leaves at 19.10		

Leave Red Deer at 8.00, returning arrive at 19.30.

Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.

The sole holder of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—44388.

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CANADIAN WOOLLENS

Discrimination Against Home Made
Cloths—A Misguided Policy.

A few weeks ago the "Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, of which the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the late Minister of Finance, is editor, spoke as follows in support of domestic woollen fabrics:

"A common complaint among textile manufacturers and agents in this country is the very apparent prejudice in favor of foreign fabrics, or the prevailing idea that foreign fabrics are necessarily superior to those produced by domestic manufacturers. This idea has been taught by a few in the trade who are interested in selling foreign goods, but no one who is at all conversant with the fabrics manufactured by many of our mills places any credence on such tales. Still, the prejudice continues and our mills are compelled to recognize it in considering the competition of foreign textile manufacturers."

"The fallacy was fostered years ago under the old tariff law with the United Kingdom, when practically all the woollens and worsteds imported were of a distinct higher than average type, owing to the fact that the medium and low grade fabrics now coming into the country could not be imported profitably at that time. To assist in securing an unwarranted profit, some jobbers or merchant tailors placed foreign tickets on their goods, and the consumer, misled by the purchases from domestic sources, thereby creating in the minds of the ultimate consumers the false impression that all of the finer, high grade fabrics were of foreign origin."

"Comparison of fabrics from the standpoint of texture, color, perfection of manufacture, style, color and finish, will convince the unprejudiced investigator that the domestic manufacturer has made wonderful progress in the development of the industry—that Canadian woollen and worsted mills are as well equipped as those in any other country and are now producing fabrics which are fully equal to those manufactured abroad. Much of the domestic product is probably still sold as of foreign manufacture. The custom still exists to mark Canadian goods as foreign, but merchants feel indignant when their attention is called to the fact that much of the goods on their shelves is domestic make. These same merchants are the ones who should lead the movement to break down this prejudice. It is working against their interests as in most cases they are innocent of any attempt to hoodwink the consumer. They buy in good faith and as they believe that nothing good can be made in Canada in the way of woollen or worsted goods they make little effort to ascertain the true origin of the fabrics they buy. It is surely a question that deserves serious attention on both merchant and manufacturer, and should be dealt with accordingly."

While written before the war, the above statement is of special interest at the present time. Most of the foreign sources of supply of woollen goods are close to Canada today. Canadians who are forced to purchase the product of the domestic factories during the next few months at any rate. Their purchase of the Canadian article will be a striking object lesson and will convince the most skeptical that what is made in Canada is equal value for value, to anything that can be produced abroad.

"MADE-IN-CALGARY"

Campaign Will Bear Fruit For Business Men and Manufacturers

A few weeks ago there was inaugurated in Calgary probably the most important campaign that city has yet undertaken. In brief, Calgary's best organizers united in a huge effort to promote prosperity and create employment in their own city by making every Calgary citizen realize that a dollar spent in his own city would do more to help Calgary and Canadians than a dollar sent away from Calgary.

In commenting on the campaign the Calgary "New-Telegram" offers the following timely suggestions:

"Let us all boost for Made-in-Calgary products, and let those of us who are willing to pledge ourselves to give the preference to Made-in-Calgary products, when buying, wear a Made-in-Calgary button that will indicate to all the world that we are active members of an aggressive Made-in-Calgary society. The New-Telegram believes that this simple device will stir up the retailers to vertice the campaign and to develop a feeling of loyalty to home products; also to keep our good intentions before our eyes so that they can by no chance be overlooked."

It is also suggested that a house house campaign be started and letters to a Made-in-Calgary pledge be secured. After all, it is our wives, our mothers and our daughters who make the major portion of our household buying, and if we can enlist their support, the rest will be easy, for they will stamp their purchases with the handle the goods they want, and contrary to a too-general opinion, the women are not easy marks when it comes to buying, as witness this Consumers' league of ours.

"Again, let us urge the pledges of the retailers that they will patronize

some industries, and that they will feature and advertise Calgary-made goods.

"Let us have a permanent Made-in-Calgary exhibit that will serve to educate the purchasing public."

"Let us have a Made-in-Calgary week, with Calgary-made goods exhibited exclusively by the merchants." The letter also deals with the question of advertising, which is, of course, essential if the movement is to be of permanent value.

What is good in Calgary is good in every other Western city and town. If you have not had a "Made-in-own-town" campaign, coupled up with the broader "Made-in-California" idea begin now to organize one. The money spent over the counters of your local merchants will do more for your own town than a dollar sent abroad, and what is most valuable of all, a dollar spent for a product manufactured in your own town will create work for your own people, who will, in turn, spend their money in your own town. This will create an endless chain of inducements favorable to increased activity and prosperity in your own community.

Not all your requirements can be filled by products made in your own town, and this is not to be regretted. On the other hand, remember the products of your nearest neighbor, and lastly do not send your money outside of Canada until you have exhausted every source of supply within the Dominion.

SOUND ADVICE TO MANUFACTURERS

Protect Interests of Employees—Highest Quality and Workmanship in War Supplies

A few weeks ago the General Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association addressed an open letter to all the members urging them to make every sacrifice to protect the interests of those dependent on them for a livelihood. Owing chiefly to the war, but also to other causes it is probable that the coming winter will see considerable distress by reason of unemployment, and the fact that the responsibilities under the unusual conditions that prevail, two courses are recommended to manufacturers in the circular in question.

Employment

"On the principle that half a loaf is better than no loaf, it is as possible to keep all your staff working part time rather than a partial staff working full time. Next remember that business which under normal conditions you would forego, because it promised either no profit at all or an unimpaired profit, is business which under existing conditions you should accept because of the wages it will enable you to pay to those who might otherwise go hungry. Use every effort to keep the wheels turning. Lose no business in competition with your competitors, and do not exhaust every effort to beat him. If need be, take your workmen into your confidence. Your interests are their interests, and they may be found willing to help in ways you would not suppose."

Dependents

"The dependents of those who have gone to the front will in most cases be provided for out of the Patriotic Funds now in process of collection. See to it that none whom your employees have left behind are in present want. Report their cases to the local directors of the fund, and if you are caring for them personally, report that fact too. The families of men on active service, who are receiving full or partial pay from you should not be charged upon the fund to the same extent as those not fully provided for. Besides that, anything you may do in this direction should rank as a contribution to the fund, and will no doubt be so regarded."

Canada First

Another paragraph appeals to the manufacturers to be consistent in their "Made-in-California" policy. Manufacturers are urged to make Canada, as far as possible, self-sustaining, and with this end in view to buy all their supplies for manufacturing in Canada from Canadian producers, and failing that, within the Empire.

"The small savings on manufacturing cost that might in some cases be effected by importing from a neutral country will be an insignificant sacrifice compared to the good you will do by ensuring employment for Canadian or British bread winners. The consumer in Canada will no doubt act in sympathy; he will buy your goods in preference to goods that are imported. The press is constantly reminding him of his duty, and he is patriotic enough to respond. All that is expected of you is that you will be consistent, and as the larger buyer set the example."

Give Full Value

Many manufacturers have been called on to supply war materials to the Government. In this connection the Association asks its members to remember a ways that the highest quality of material and workmanship is none too good. If our soldiers are to be shod with shoes of your making, see to it that they are good shoes, for a foot soldier is a poor fighter. Forget too that a Government order is an opportunity for an additional profit. Canada's battle is your battle, and you can assist in no surer way than by seeing that

MAKING PROGRESS IN MIXED FARMING

Statistics Show Huge Increase in Live Stock—Good Effect on Business

The Winnipeg "Free Press" a few weeks ago presented the following figures showing the rapid increase of hogs in the Western provinces.

"The very best evidence of the growth of live stock production in the Canadian West are the shipments of hogs. Returns are complete for the months of January, February, March and April, and these returns show that during the month of January—

Saskatchewan shipped.....	15,700
Manitoba shipped.....	15,258
Alberta shipped.....	60,278
Total.....	91,236
In February—	
Manitoba shipped.....	10,067
Saskatchewan shipped.....	16,810
Alberta shipped.....	60,160
Total.....	87,137
In March—	
Manitoba shipped.....	9,634
Saskatchewan shipped.....	18,337
Alberta shipped.....	45,214
Total.....	73,214
In April—	
Manitoba shipped.....	7,422
Saskatchewan shipped.....	15,167
Alberta shipped.....	59,805
Total.....	82,395

Making a grand total for the four months of 1914, 323,953.

Although the exact returns are not yet available for May and June, the evidence of weekly shipments is such as to indicate that the total shipments for the first six months of 1914 will be at least 600,000, or only 46,000 less than the total shipments for the twelve months of 1913."

A very conservative estimate of the value of these hogs to the farmer is \$12.00 per head, or \$6,000,000 for the six months, or \$10,000,000 a month for the twelve months. This is a very great bulk of these hogs were marketed when they were from seven to eight months old.

Effect on Business

With this enormous amount of money coming in, it is not surprising that the wholesale trade reports that for the past six months the business has been better than for the past six months of 1913. More than one manager of a wholesale house stated that formerly when accounts were not paid before May, they had small hope of their being paid before the next crop moved, but this year there has been a steady reduction of accounts every month, and they attributed it to the increased amount of cash in circulation from the sales of hogs and other live stock. It must be borne in mind that not only has there been an unusual movement of hogs, but the amount of cattle offered for sale has been larger than anticipated, and the increase was not from the ranches, but from the smaller stock farms.

Those who commenced advocating mixed farming for the West a few years ago, when every one was crazy, may well point with pride to this wonderful record in hog production. They may also take credit to themselves for the increase in cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., which is also very great, although perhaps not so spectacular as what has been done in hogs. The influence of this enormous live stock development is already apparent in sounder business conditions in districts in which live stock production centers.

That the movement may long continue in the wish of every one who has the true interests of the West at heart. Mixed farming and mixed manufacturing is a sounder policy today than ever before.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND MANUFACTURER

U.S. First Citizen and Head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works Analyze Trade Conditions

"The Daily Iron Trade" of Cleveland, the authoritative organ on all matters pertaining to iron and steel, published the following editorial on June 3rd shortly after President Wilson's interview in which he referred to the present trade conditions in United States as having nothing to do with the tariff.

"The legitimate results of the 'free trade' tariff law, now becoming manifest throughout the country, seem to be surprising the authors of that measure. Mr. Underwood has not been heard from for several months. Senator Simmons still is studying the statistics. But Mr. Redfield is just as sanguine as ever, for figures, facts and concrete instances roll off Mr. Redfield's back like water off a duck. President Wilson is now more positive than ever that 'the tariff has nothing to do with the depression. It was depression which he so strenuously denied in the middle of last January, when The Daily Iron Trade first printed its 'Million Men Lie' article."

"Brushing away with one sweep of his arm the state and federal castles about this iniquitous tariff law by the Washington politicians, Samuel Yacovitz, head of the Baldwin

Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, laid the plain, hard and unimpeachable facts before the boiler-makers' convention a few days ago. He pointed out that since the selling prices of iron and steel commodities are being carried down to European levels by the actual operation of the Simonson-Underwood-Wilson 'free trade' law, therefore the wages of American workmen will come down to that European level just as surely as the sun will shine to-morrow. Facts are facts and logic is logic. 'Psychology' may be obfuscating, nothing but logic, in the expectation among real students of actual business that the entire American industrial and commercial fabric will be dragged down to the dead level of European practices, wages, profits and, therefore, standard of living."

The question now before the American people, and there is no use quibbling about it, is whether the American workmen and his family will be satisfied when he has finally been dragged down to the European standard of living, which now seems as inevitable as fate under this iniquitous 'free trade' law; or whether he will place through the fine phrases and lofty sentiments of the present sponsors for the country's depression and cast them out. There are many in United States who are predicting a big reaction against the low tariff policy of the Wilson regime. Whether this will take place or not is difficult to foretell, but it is no doubt unfortunate from President Wilson's standpoint that his tariff reductions synchronized with a world-wide depression."

TRAGEDY OF HER LIFE

Young Fisherman Worked Fourteen Years to Win Prima Donna for Wife.

BY GEORGE MUNSON.

"The big white house on the cliffs overlooking the bay," said the old guide, "that's Hiram Smith's place. He's one of the richest men round here and we think a deal of him. We call it 'Hiram's Folly' once, but folks don't call it that any more, for now it's a house, and then it was a barn without a roof, and nobody thought Hiram would get the money to finish it. Besides, what did he want with a house like that, a single man, earning his living with his lobster pots and his father had done before him, and boarding with Widow Gregg? That bit of an old wreck there was the 'Patagonia' once and was a fine ship in the days when she used to ply between Boston and Portland. It was when she went ashore that we stopped speaking of 'Hiram's Folly'."

In his vivid speech he drew the man's picture until I could visualize him—Hiram Smith, the young fisherman, battling his lobster pots or netting as guide, during the brief summer months, to the visitors at Rundle's Bay. One summer there came a party composed of foreign-looking men, who wore resplendent rings and curled their mustaches and sang all day for the most unexpected reasons, and women in dainty dresses, wealthy, evidently, and yet curiously dissimilar to the promiscuous holiday makers who spent their summers at Rundle's Bay. And soon it became understood that this was a party of opera singers from New York who had taken the train to pay a special visit to this little coastal village of Maine.

But even there the fame of Hiram Kempner had spread. It was not her genius that was admired, but the fact that she, a girl of twenty-five, born in "Some folks' lives break up like ships," said Hiram, and that was the wildest fight he ever made into metaphor.

"Yes," she said, laughing, and shivering in the wind. "You're right. 'You don't remember Rundle's Bay?' asked Hiram. 'You were never here before?'"

"Yes," she answered, with sudden remembrance. "That was long ago, though—fourteen years and more."

"It's been longer for me," answered Hiram Smith. "You don't recall that boat ride down by the reef and how I said I'd get you again? I've got all I've wanted but you, Hiram. Now I'm going to have you yet. What's our house on the hill. Now we'll get into the boat."

That was all the guide's story. But, knowing the depths that underlie the calm exterior of the New England nature, I suspected that there was more. And I pictured Hiram, whose fourteen years were rewarded, and his relentless quest that was crowned with success. Now, looking up, I saw children on the steps of "Hiram's Folly" and heard their distant laughter, and then I knew that the story had not been told in its completeness.

(Copyright, 1913, by W. G. Chapman.)

the laughing crowd at the hotel. He wanted her to share his cottage and his lobster pots! And when she had shriveled his self-esteem with a few kindly, yet cutting words, he said simply:

"I will win you yet."

"That was the climax of her story, and the other part years ago, he heard it told in Hiram's inimitable way, and clutched at one another to keep themselves from falling. Early next morning the party went away. Rundle's Bay never saw them again."

Hiram Smith never followed the sea again. He disappeared for two years. When he returned he deposited a thousand dollars in the bank and bought the piece of ground on which, alone, he erected "Hiram's Folly." It grew as his bank deposit increased, for Smith became known as a master of finance, in a small way, the greatest man in New England and the shrewdest at bargaining. He built a store that counted all other stores. He bought the land on which the New England railroad was compelled to purchase at ten times the value the following year. And every dollar went into "Hiram's Folly."

The years passed slowly. Hiram was a man of thirty-five, and Marlan about his age, when the tragedy of her life began. For ten years she had been a "star." Now her voice failed. It became known that she would never sing again. A cold, some inflammation of the larynx, an ignorant fall, the doctor said, and the mischief was done. The voice that had charmed the world could only speak now. Marlan's life had been spent as a singer. She had never married. At first she lived in the hope of regaining her vocal powers. Then, forced to earn a living, she went the stage, and the memory of her charm faded. None would have known the wonderful singer in this second-rate actress, now singing upon middle life, who played with small stock companies in all the towns of America.

One day, when she was at the end of her resources, a stranger introduced himself to her. He wished to start a company of his own. It was a hobby of his, he explained. Would she be interested? "Start" and let him hear the expense and take what profits there were? She consented. From that moment her company became a feature of all the secondary cities. The stranger's money liberally supplied the annual deficit. His checks came in the regularity. Marlan Kempner had become the possessor of an unknown man.

About this time "Hiram's Folly" was coming to be known as the "house on the hill." Hiram lived in a cottage below. He had suddenly abandoned all his enterprises; with a comfortable income, he lived a solitary life in Rundle's Bay. He was often to be seen upon the cliffs, gey-spag in hand. People said that he was waiting for some one who never came. The summer after his retirement the order went out that Marlan's company was to tour New England, especially the New York circuit. It played from Newport to Bangor and back again. The next year the same itinerary was scheduled. And that was when the "Patagonia" found her. And upon the rocks of Rundle's reef.

Now, whether Smith had known that some day his daughter would find the vessel's keel, or whether the captain had been bribed to run his vessel ashore, was never known. But it was the morning when Marlan's company found their vessel stranded off shore, in danger of breaking up. Hiram Smith was first to volunteer in the Helicot crew. And the first person whom he encountered upon the vessel's deck was Marlan. He drew her to one side.

"When I see you in time," he said. "The ship don't look like breaking up for awhile. You wouldn't be sorry if the company broke up with her, I reckon?"

"No," she said, looking at him. "Some folks' lives break up like ships," said Hiram, and that was the wildest fight he ever made into metaphor.

"Yes," she said, laughing, and shivering in the wind. "You're right. 'You don't remember Rundle's Bay?' asked Hiram. 'You were never here before?'"

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HOW GOLD PENS ARE MADE

Metallic gold, used so extensively for the points of gold pens, is made from the powder obtained in the wet way from platinum ore by heating to a high heat in a sand crucible and then adding steel phosphorus. The iridium, which cannot be melted alone, is thus fused in the form of an iridium phosphorus. To remove the phosphorus the phosphide is heated with lime and the iridium is left in the form of a white mass. It is now so hard that it cannot be filed or cut, and is broken up into small pieces for soldering to the points of gold pens. These small pieces are then heated to the right size on a copper disk wheel with emery or carborundum. It is said that an ounce of iridium will make from 100 to 150 points of fountain pens. It has also been found that the iridium thus prepared is practically as hard as the ruby. No steel tools can make any impression upon it. At one time much less expensive than platinum, iridium now is worth more on account of the difficulty of obtaining it, in which the iridium is the hardest of all metals.

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Watermark; Jeweller and Optician.
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OFFICE—Palace Livery, Phone 17
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A. M. Can. Soc. C.E.
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Managers for Hiram & Green, Architects.
Phone 88. Red Deer.

Green & White—

Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers. Special attention given to Townsites, Subdivisions and Landmarks Surveys. All kinds of draughting done. Town maps by the Red Deer Draughting Co.
Wilkins Block P. O. Box 505

H. G. STONE

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AND EMBALMER
GAETZ AVE. SOUTH.

COAL

WOOD

Why not try Hewson & Sons for Coal and Wood—The cheapest and best—Sold for cash only.

Nevis Coal - \$4.75

Saunders Creek Coal \$6.00

Cardiff Coal - \$5.25

McGillivray Creek

Steam Coal, \$5.75

Wood - \$2.00

Special prices for large orders. Stove Coal guaranteed all lumps

ALSO

Drying and Team Work

of all kinds promptly done.

HEWSON & SONS

Phone 45

HER FIRST STORY

It Was Simple and Common-
place, More Than Creditable,
and Won a Husband.

BY FLORENCE LILLIAN HENDER-
SON.

"Come to bed, dear. It is getting
late and you look all tired out."

"I couldn't sleep a wink, mother, un-
til I have my work done. You know
tomorrow is a holiday, and I want to
get everything out of the way to give
all my time to you, dear," replied Eva
Dorance brightly.

"Always thinking of me," sighed
Mrs. Dorance, a widow and an in-
vald; but her eyes were humid with
gentle affection.

"Oh, dear! I wish I was not such a
burden. I know I could manage, if
you went back to work at your old po-
sition."

"Not a step!" cried Eva positively.
"My duty is right here with you, and I
shall not leave you alone until you are
perfectly strong and well."

Mrs. Dorance kissed her loyal,
thoughtful daughter, and left Eva
alone. She looked out upon the de-
serted city street. The snow-drifted
midnight was burning like day, and
the trees seemed to have stripped
themselves like skeletons to battle the
wintry storm forces. Eva shivered
slightly as she thought of the long un-
certain front-bound months before her
for food and clothing were hard to
provide, with her small wage earn-
ings.

"Oh, it will all come right," she de-
clared buoyantly. "I must get more
extra work."

Eva had been compelled to give up
a steady position so she could nurse
her mother. This had made it neces-
sary for her to obtain copying to do
at home. She had found a public
stenographer who did considerable oc-
casional work for writers and lawyers.

Eva's pleasantest copying was that of
some stories written by her mother,
Worthington. One day, while Eva was
waiting for work at the office, she had
been introduced to him by the man



Her Visitor Stammered and Seemed
Confused.

ager. They had quite a chat. She
was pleased to thus really know a
story writer, her ideal of human intel-
ligence, and he was interested in the
brave, struggling, working girl.

Once he had come to the Dorance
apartment. He had a hurry call for
special article and dictated it while
Eva wrote, and their acquaintance
ripened.

The fair typist soon had the two
brief manuscripts before her com-
pleted. She placed them aside, opened
a drawer, and took from it one-half
dozen sheets of paper. Eva read them
over.

"Oh, dear!" she murmured, "I am a
dismal failure. I guess I had better
give up my foolish ambition to be
come an authoress. When I compare
these with Mr. Worthington's stories,
I see that I have a long road to travel
before I can even dare to approach a
publisher."

Eva's little story was simple and
commonplace, but was more than
creditable for an amateur. Almost un-
consciously she had selected a heroine
in an uncertain city environment like
her own self. Unconsciously, too, she
had her hero—a model of her ideal, the
author of the stories she had just
copied. Her story, partly done, had
one page not completed. It was
where her heroine had written a let-
ter to the man she loved. It ran:

"I am going away because I love
you, and I tell you this only because
I am sure we shall never meet again.
But it will be sweet solace for me in
the dreary future, to know that per-
haps this knowledge may bring a
passing thought in your mind of a girl
far below you in social and intellec-
tual position, but able fully to under-
stand your noble soul, and knowing
that your genius will some day bring
you great fame, which she would
be too lowly to share, save as a hin-
drance to your career."

"Denial!" wrote Eva at the top of the
letter. Then she blushed. But why
not make her hero "Denial"? It was
an odd name, a musical name, to her—
she fluttered as she realized it—her
dear name.

Just then Eva noticed some writing
on the back of the manuscripts she
had copied. "Must have been by ten
o'clock tomorrow. Don't fail. D. W."

"Why," exclaimed Eva, "I did not
see that direction before. What can I
do. The office will be closed. Mr.
Worthington must have the story. I
have his address. I will send them to
him personally in the morning."

Eva got the scattered pages togeth-
er in the morning, she hid them in a
box to carry the stories to their au-
thor. That afternoon she sat down to
rest. Her mother was asleep. Sud-
denly there was a knock at the door.
Eva answered the summons. It was
Mr. Worthington. Eva's face bright-
ened. Then it became puzzled. There
was something in the fervent way in
which the author shook hands with

her, an excited, challenging eye glance
that puzzled her.

"I hope you found the stories all
right, Mr. Worthington," said Eva, as
they were seated.

"Oh, yes—that is—I did not look
over them," and her visitor stam-
mered and seemed confused. "Surely,
Miss Dorance, you are not going to
leave the city?"

"Leave the city?" repeated Eva, be-
wildered. "I have thought of it, but
I have not decided."

"Then—then—," Worthington was
acting strangely—"then the note I re-
ceived was—was not—," and he
stopped dead short, and drew from his
pocket—the unfinished page of poor
Eva's story, the letter—the letter
written by the faithful heroine to the
fanciful hero, to the fanciful "Denial!"

"Oh, Mr. Worthington!"

In a flash Eva understood it all—
her previous secret admirer page had
got mixed in with the stories. She
flushed crimson.

"I see it all—what a stupid pre-
sumption doubt I have been! I am
Worthington, arising. 'Please forgive me,
I thought, I hoped—'"

"Eva, half crying, explained. Wor-
thington gravely but with interest in-
sisted on seeing the unfinished story.

"I am glad I came, foolish as I must
appear to you, but he said, when he
looked over the manuscript. 'Miss
Dorance, you need not hesitate to go
on as you have begun. You are a
long way ahead of the first story of
your own, when it is completed.' Then he
said to me, and he added: 'An-
other time, when I have made me hap-
pier still, if what I had so fondly wish-
ed, truly hoped—'"

"It was a mistake, sending that
sheet," faltered Eva, "but—oh, do not
misconstrue me, but—cannot you un-
derstand?"

"That it might be true—that the
dream of perfect happiness that
brought me here might be true? Oh,
Miss Dorance—Eva—can you no
see how much I love you?"

Her swimming eyes, her blushing
face, her outstretched trembling
hands, answered for Mr. Worthington.

"Then," he said proudly, enfold-
ing her with a protecting arm. "It is to be
love, hope, work—together!"

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ORIGIN OF WEDDING GIFTS

Idea in the First Place Was to Give
the Married Couple a Good
Start in Life.

This custom one writer traces back
to England to the time of the Nor-
man conquest, if not before. At first
the articles bestowed were under-
stood to be more loans, to be returned
when the couple were well estab-
lished in their new home. But when
the feudal lord increased in power, he
grew to expect presents for his new-
wedded children from those depen-
dent upon him. Later laws were passed
compelling a present in value up to
one-twentieth of the yearly rent of the
tenant.

To such an extent did this custom
grow that among the nobility and
others of wealth, it became an opera-
tional transaction. When Elizabeth
both, the daughter of King James I
was married her father received the
sum of £21,000. With this gift for
money and other "presents," the
poorer people originated the "bid-
ding," or "penny" wedding. At this
light refreshments were served and
a plate was passed around for cash
"offerings." The gifts collected after
aggregated a hundred pounds (fully
equivalent to \$100 in modern money).

It was from this custom
that the modern one of the "pound"
party, often given for the newly mar-
ried in America, was derived.

In order to increase the gifts there
was prepared an entertainment hall
and a "penny" wedding. A green bush was
set up in front of the house and every-
body was made welcome. These en-
tertainments proved highly profitable
but so riotous did they become that
many of the shrews of England passed
laws allowing only thirty-two at any
one "ale."

BRASS BAND COMPOSED OF LEPERS.

On the Island of Colon in the Phil-
ippine archipelago, it is to be heard the
most select and respectable brass
band in the world. It is made up
wholly of lepers, banished there to a
living death, for the island is the ha-
zen and retreat for the lepers of the
United States possessions in the far
east. The total population of the is-
land is in the neighborhood of 4,776,
all of whom are under treatment.

WOMEN FOR PEACE.

One of the fruits of sex equality
will be the decline of war—inter-
national strife, industrial strife and sex
strife, declares the "Twentieth Cen-
tury Magazine." Women may not
know how to play fair, at first, but
they will be more apt pupils than the
men. In masculine contests the rules
are often more important than the
game. What is fair in war? Murder,
not torture. What is fair in indus-
trial war? Starvation, not murder.
Dynamiting is not fair, but black-
listing is, evicting is, monopoliz-
ing food is, maintaining tuberculosis
infectments is. These rules won't pass,
boys, when the girls learn to play the
game. The tyrannical employer will
have to go, syndicalism and sabotage
(the logical answers to arbitrary cap-
italism) will have to go. We already
have the children's bureau with a
real statesman, Julia Lathrop, at the
head. We are getting the beginning
of gentleness. When the instinct of
motherhood is allowed free play we
shall become constructive, synthetic,
peaceful.

AMERICAN MANNERS.

Frederick Townsend Martin, at a
dinner in New York, criticized Amer-
ican manners. "I declare," he said,
"that a gentleman has manners, while a
woman has a manner. We should remem-
ber that. We lay too much stress on such details as
taking off our hats when we go up in
the elevator, with a scrubwoman."

He felt, in everything, we seem to
search too uneasily for the correct
manner, course. A society editor
told me the other day that he had
just got a letter from a young woman
as that ran:

"Dear Editor—Please state who
should keep up the intimations on the
ring when the engagement is broken
off."

WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY

"Fruit-a-lives" Have Proved
Their Value In Thousands of
Cases

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A
WONDERFUL CURE

Only Remedy That Acts On All Three
Of The Organs Responsible For The
Formation Of Uric Acid In The Blood.

Many people do not realize that the
Skin is one of the three great elimi-
nators of waste matter from the body.
As a matter of fact, the skin is the
system of more Urea (or waste matter)
than the Kidneys. When there is
Kidney Trouble, Pain In The Back and
Acid Urine, it may not be the fault of
the kidneys at all, but be due to faulty
Skin action, or Constipation of the
bowels.

"Fruit-a-lives" cures weak, sore,
aching Kidneys, not only because it
strengthens these organs but also be-
cause "Fruit-a-lives" opens the bowels,
sweetens the stomach and stimulates
the action of the skin.

"Fruit-a-lives" is sold by all dealers
at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Trial size,
25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt
of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited,
Ottawa.

Russian Successes
Are Reported

Petrograd, via London, Dec. 25:
5.30 p.m.—Russian victories are re-
ported officially from the battle front
before Warsaw and from that
around Cracow, but without materi-
ally changing the general situation
in these regions. Especially vicious
attacks have been made by the Ger-
mans at Przemyśl, forty miles
north-east of Cracow and Nowom-
iasto Korczyn, at the juncture of
the Nida and Vistula rivers.

In this place the Austrians signal-
led the tactics of the Germans and
tried to force a passing by sheer
force of numbers. Time after time
they advanced and were captured
against the Russian fire in the face
of a heavy artillery fire. The net
result after two days' fighting, on
December 22, 1914, was the capture
by the Russians of nearly 5,000
prisoners, including half a hundred
officers, and the retention by the
Russians of the left bank of the
Nida, where they are strongly en-
trenched.

The combatants here are old
men. The Austrians are the same.
Austrian troops opposed the first
Russian advance on Cracow.

To the north the Russians are hold-
ing their own and are inflicting a
punishment on the Germans. A
series of energetic attacks on Bol-
now, just south of Silesowicz (30
miles from Warsaw) are reported to
have been repulsed on the night of
the 23rd.

The Russo-Turkish operations have
been brought to a standstill by cli-
matic conditions in Asia Minor. Here
the Russian troops have spread out,
covering all the roads and quartering
in the villages in an immense ter-
angle, whose sides converge for 70
miles, with the base on the Russo-
Turkish frontier and the apex point-
ing toward Erzurum. Glad in every
variety of garment to keep warm, in-
cluding Turkish robes and wide flow-
ing Kurdish shawls, the Russians are
huddling in every shelter and in
packing houses of the Armenians and
farming cowsheds, stables and store-
houses. Wherever possible the roofs
have been cut out so that bonfires
may be safely built within. The
sound of battle is rarely heard by
the body of troops, who are
wintering on the way to Erzurum,
virtually the only activity is on the
part of Cossacks who are forever on
the move, engaging skirmishes with
the opposing cavalry.

GERMAN REGIMENT IS
ANNIHILATED.

Petrograd, December 24.—The fol-
lowing statement from the general
staff of the Russian commander-in-
chief was issued here tonight:

"On the Bzura river, near the
Chateau of Tuchow, five versts be-
low Silesowicz, our troops on the
night of December 23 utterly routed
the strong German forces which had
crossed to the right bank of the
Bzura."

"A German regiment was almost
completely annihilated and in addi-
tion lost five machine guns. We
captured 5 officers and 513 soldiers."

All through the day of December
23, the Germans made fierce attacks
in the region of Bolnow, but were
everywhere repulsed.

"Very stubborn fighting also pre-
valled that day in the line of How-
lodz and below that point we suc-
ceeded in throwing back the German
columns which had crossed to the
right bank of the Pilica."

"On the 22nd and 23rd violent
fighting took place all along the
front on the Nida river. It was es-
pecially stubborn on the lower Nida
between Wliscien and Nowo Miasto
and Korczyn."

"During these two days we captured
to the north of Pinczow 57 officers
and more than 3,000 soldiers."

"To the south of the Vistula we
maintained our successes of the pre-
vious day. Here we took 1,500 pris-
oners."

"In East Prussia, near Przemysl,
and in the Carpathians no important
changes have taken place."

THE W. E. LORD COMPANY, LIMITED

Water Damaged Cotton Goods

GO ON SALE THURSDAY MORNING

A defective tap on the top floor on Sunday caused a thousand dollar damage in the staple depart-
ment, which happens to be directly beneath.

The damaged stock includes Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Sheetting, Flannelettes, Wrapperette,
Fancy Linens, Linen Blouses and many other lines, the particulars of which we cannot give before
going to press, as we have not yet been able to go completely through the damaged goods, and we
cannot tell about the special prices individually, but they will be

SNAPS, MAKING FAST SELLING

MEN'S HALF PRICE

JANUARY SUIT SALE

including "SEMI-READY" Garments; all
sizes; in late models.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

All go at 25 per cent Discount

SHOE SPECIALS

MEN'S ALL FELT BOOTS, best quality,
all sizes, Reg. 2.45 for 1.75
MEN'S SHEEP LINED MOCCASINS,
heavy fleecy. Reg. 1.00; all sizes 70c.
MEN'S OIL TANNED SHOE PACKS,
Reg. 2.25; sizes 6 to 13 1.25
MEN'S BUCKSKIN MOCCASINS, warren-
ted genuine buckskin, with mule tops 1.49
MEN'S HIGH TOP FELT SOX, plain, knee
length or 3 buckle 89c.
MEN'S 10 inch HORSESHOE MOCCASINS
Reg. 2.75; in all sizes 1.75
MEN'S FELT SLIPPERS, plain, or with
one buckle 95c.
INFANTS' FELT BOOTS, brown or black,
felt soles with leather jockap 75c.
CHILDREN'S PRETTY FELT SLIPPERS,
sizes 4 Infants' to 2 Misses'. Reg. 80c., 65c.

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Gives a Good Account of Itself

"Quality" is the watchword. We sell only such goods as we are
willing to use ourselves. Compound or impure stock does not get a look
in, even for the sake of making price attractions. QUALITY FIRST at
attractive prices, usually competing with quotations on lower grade goods.

Ladies' Fur Coats

Rat, in several styles, and Baltic Seal, going at

ONE THIRD OFF

Fine Fur Sets

Mink, Rat, Beaver, Lamb, Marmot, Sable, Isabella,
Fox, Blue Wolf, Black Fox, Brown and Black
Hare, all go at

ONE THIRD OFF

Half Price

Remnant Sale

includes just the goods you want from the Dry
Goods Section and the most of the best selling lines

LADIES' COATS

in all Cloths and Fancy Effects

Splendid garments made by the best Canadian fac-
tories, including Rogers' garments, Milady, etc.

All to go at HALF PRICE

Ladies' and Misses' Dresses

Made of good serges, navy and black, trimmed with
red, white and black braids, Peter Thompson styles,

All to go at HALF OFF

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20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

MILLINERY CLEARING of Trimmed Hats at

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Everything Reduced in DRESS GOODS

You must see these extraordinary values to appreciate them

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\$2.95

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THE W. E. LORD CO., LIMITED

TRY THIS TONIC

IT IS CONCENTRATED VITALITY

When you are weak and debilitated, it is difficult to regain your strength, because all of the organs of your body are weakened. The activity of these vital organs must be renewed, the nerve centres must be revitalized and new blood provided.

VITA-ZONE TABLETS

contain Phosphates which makes brain and nerve—iron to enrich the blood and fill it with red corpuscles—Manganese Strychnia to stimulate the digestive organs and strengthen muscular action.

It will make you feel like new. Price, 50—3 for 1.25

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RED DEER, ALBERTA

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\$1.50 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

JNO. A. CARSWELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1915

FARM PRODUCTION

NEXT YEAR

The energy of Hon. Martin Burrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, in arranging for a Dominion-wide campaign among the farmers for the enlargement of farm production should, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, bear good fruit. As a result of the efforts of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in urging more wheat production, an increase of nearly a million acres was made in the area of fall wheat sown in this province. In the West the area prepared for sowing wheat in the Spring is about two million acres more. But even these notable increases may be improved upon by an organized propaganda under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The success which Sir George Foster had in his apple-consumption campaign on behalf of the fruit-growers can be repeated by parallel effort toward increasing farm production.

Rather contrary to the general impression, the Dominion figures as to the area under wheat in 1914 show unfavorably as compared with 1913. Not only was production smaller on account of the drought in the West, but the area itself was smaller. The Westminster Gazette not long ago remarked that Canada could fight for the Empire as well by raising food as it could by sending soldiers. Fortunately, we can do both. The Dominion campaign in contemplation should concentrate even more strongly on the food production matter. Ontario sows mostly fall wheat, while the West sows mostly spring wheat. In the other provinces grain and other farm production may be stimulated with effect. Out of about 400,000,000 acres of good arable land, we have about 36,000,000 in actual cultivation. The farm population of Canada is, perhaps 3,000,000. That is 12 acres per head, or about 60 acres per family. The year 1915 will be a test of the productive capacity of Canadian agriculture.

ECKVILLE

The new year finds Eckville still shipping grain. Last week a load of maturing barley went out, grown in the district to the north of Mr. A. Eckford is loading a car of feed barley.

Miss Beck, from Calgary, is ready to open up school after the holidays.

A very pleasant dance was given at the Young People's Hall on New Year's night. The Bentley orchestra furnished the music.

Messrs. Erickson & Williams shipped a car of hogs last week. Two other cars were shipped by other buyers.

Wouldn't you like to telephone in to the village before you start from home with your load of produce? Of course you would. If an accident should happen to your car or any of your family, wouldn't you like to phone for the Doctor? Of course you would. Other districts have the telephone system. Why? They demand it, knowing they are entitled to it, and they get it. Let's get it.

Installation of officers for 1915, for the Eckville Camp Meeting, in Red Deer, Alberta, will be held in the Hall on January 13th.

The Austro-Servian Antagonism

Mr. Speakman's Address at the Men's Meeting.

The address at the Men's Brotherhood meeting, a week ago Sunday afternoon, by James Speakman, of Wavy Lake, was so full of the early history of the Austro-Servian, German and Russian nations that we reproduce it in full, as it will be interesting reading at this time. I read some time ago the following utterance by Privy Councillor Witting, head of the National Bank of Germany: "It is a fight to the bitter end between England and Germany—to the last German if necessary. It is a war of annihilation between these two nations. England wanted it; so be it. We want no quarter from England, and shall give none. England alone brought on this criminal war out of greed and envy to crush Germany, and now it is death, destruction and annihilation for one or the other. God Low we hate England and the English nation of hypocrites which brought this misery upon us and upon the world. Tell the American people that these words do not come from a fanatic, but from a quiet business man who knows the feelings of the German people." That is the present German theory of the origin of the war. This "quiet German business man" tells us "that England alone brought on this criminal war." At first Russia was the great enemy. The war was to save German culture from being overwhelmed by Russian barbarism, in this way the unanimity throughout Germany was produced; the Socialist movement even into line to defend their Fatherland against the invasion of vast Russian hordes led by their autocratic Czar. Our expansion during the last five months illustrated the truth of a remark of Lord Morley in his life of Gladstone, how soon, when a war was going on, we forget its beginning. We have almost forgotten that the war began by Austria attacking little Serbia in order to protect the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy against a quarrelsome neighbor who, as Germany agreed, "needed a lesson." It seemed to me that it might be interesting to trace the causes of this Austro-Servian quarrel further back in history than the official white and other colored booklets of the government allow us.

A slight sketch of the two countries may be a fitting introduction to the final catastrophe. Austria appears in history about 1000 years ago as the Eastland, Eastern Franconia or France, the eastern part of the immense empire of Charlemagne. In 1278 Rudolf of Hapsburg, Emperor of Germany, ancestor of the present Emperor of Austria, conquers the Austrian countries, and Austria rapidly grows, while in the 15th century, under Charles V., it becomes a vast world empire, including Spain, Holland, Hungary and parts of Belgium and Italy. Through the middle ages its miserable history carries us through the awful religious wars in which Austria fights consistently as the champion of Catholic power against Protestantism, and then through the wars of succession, in which, under the so-called Frederick the Great, the famous or infamous ancestor of the present Kaiser, Prussia began to develop her great military machine. During the Napoleonic wars the old German Empire disappeared and the Austrian Emperor, who was also Emperor of Germany, stepped down from the German throne. For the next forty years, under the ministry of Metternich, Austria was the foremost granular and autocratic power in Europe, consistently checking every attempt at progress, stifling all aspirations after liberty, not only in Austria but in other countries wherever her influence could reach. Her influence was on the side of the Turks when Greece fought for life and liberty. No one who has read Italian literature, and knows a little of Austrian savagery in Italy in these and later years, until the Italian under Garibaldi drove the oppressors out of Italian lands except on the Adriatic could be surprised that today the Italian people refuse to fight on the side of the hated Austrians. In 1848-9 an earthquake of revolution shook nearly all the European nations; in Vienna Austria was rising and rioting; neither rich had to escape to England; more liberal laws were promised and enacted; Hungary shook off the Austrian yoke and became a Republic with Kossuth as first President. But Austrian soldiers soon suppressed this movement, and a Russian army helped the Austrian army to crush the Hungarians; a free Republic on the borders of his empire did not please the Emperor. The Hungarians have never forgotten that. A few years later, when the same Russian Czar was fighting against England, France and Italy in the Crimean war, he looked across to his Austrian brother for a return service, but the Austrian turned away. A full tide of reaction set in; military force prevailed; the constitutional reforms were soon abandoned. It was at this time, December 2, 1858, that the present Emperor, then eighteen years old, began his reign, the man who, this year, just tottering to the grave, has lived through the most convulsions in Europe. His long and unhappy reign has been one series of personal and national disasters; one long struggle against financial bankruptcy, one long labor to reconcile the conflicting nationalities in his Empire

jealous of one another, and to retard as long as possible the growth of freedom and of constitutional government. As a school boy I remember seeing Austrian and Prussian troops marching together in Schlesien, Volstein against the Kingdom of Denmark; shortly after they quarreled over the division of spoils, and in the so-called 7 weeks war Austria was speedily smashed by Russia. A few years later, during the Franco-German war, Austria almost took sides with France, and when after that war the new German Empire arose, Austria was outside. I remember seeing the Emperor in Vienna about thirty years ago, and a number of visits to Vienna, to Prague, to Budapest, I have seen something of the conflicts between Germans, Bohemians and Hungarians. It is a marvel to me how that strange, unstable compound has been kept together. Austria and Hungary are two separate halves, hardly united except in the person of the Emperor; there are nearly thirty more or less autonomous legislatures, and some fifteen different languages. There are Germans, Hungarians, Northern and Southern Slaves of various tribes, Romanians and others. The Germans lean to their brethren in the German Empire, with little love, however, for the Prussians. The Hungarians, proud and independent, related to the Turks in race and language, are hostile to the Russians and not friendly to the Germans. The Germans and Hungarians look down upon Slaves and Romanians as inferior races, and yet of the whole fifteen million people in Austria, Germans are only about 12 millions, and Hungarians 10 millions, while the Slaves are about 224 millions, and in the Hungary proper the Romanians number about 21 millions, living chiefly in Transylvania, near the borders of Roumania. About 5 millions of the Slaves are Poles, hostile to Russia; most of the other 174 millions may be taken as pro-Russian. The Southern Slaves are more nearly related to the Servians in race and language, and many Servians are settled among them. Austria is a country about the size of Alberta, mountainous, predominantly agricultural, with great rivers, but with little direct access to the sea. Austrian trade moves chiefly along the Rhine and Elbe into the North Sea, along the Vistula and Oder into the Baltic, along the Danube and Danube into the Black Sea. Only through a narrow strip of coastland on the Adriatic, through the harbors of Trieste, Istria, Plume and the great war harbor Pola, has Austria-Hungary direct access to an ocean, the Mediterranean.

All these facts in the history, in the composition, and the geographical position of Austria throw light on the causes of the present quarrels. Now let us glance at Servia. In the 7th century a Slavonian tribe, the Serbs, settled in the part of the old Roman province Nossia, which we now call Servia. For several centuries this country had a varied history, sometimes conquered by the Bulgarians, sometimes a part of the Greek Empire, until in the 13th century it emerged again as an independent kingdom, reaching the summit of its greatness under its Czar "Stephen" Dushan (1336-56), when it covered almost the entire Balkans including Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, North Greece and Bulgaria. In his time began the Turkish invasion of Europe; in 1521 the Turks finally took Belgrade, and until the 19th century Servia was part of the Turkish Empire. The first half of the 14th century witnessed a constant struggle of the Servians for freedom from the Turks. In 1829 they achieved autonomy; in 1847 the last Turkish garrison left Belgrade, and Servia became a free country. From that time the great Servian ambition appears to have been to win the same freedom for their fellow Servians in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 1876 was the year of the Bulgarian atrocities, Servia and Montenegro declared war against Turkey; there were fighting and risings throughout the Balkans, and in 1877 Russia bent back the Turks to the walls of Constantinople. In 1912 came the war of Servia-Bulgaria-Greece against Turkey, almost driving the Turks out of Europe; in 1913 the almost incredibly stupid and wicked war of Servia-Greece-Bulgaria against Turkey, probably to some extent fermented by Austrian intrigue. In both wars the Servians showed great fighting strength; in the second a meanness of character which turned away from them the sympathy of many former friends.

Servia is a beautiful, fertile little country, with mountains, large forests and numerous rivers, about the size of the Red Deer and Strathcona constituencies combined, with about three million inhabitants, nearly all Servians, Greek Catholics in religion, mostly farmers, owning their own lands and living together in spacious villages; a democratic people, turbulent, hardened by centuries of fighting; with an ancient literature, said to be one of the most interesting of Slavish literatures; ambitious evidently to collect together again into one kingdom the millions of Servians living in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and other neighboring districts. Servia is a little inland country, with no outlet to the sea but through the river Danube, which after leaving them flows

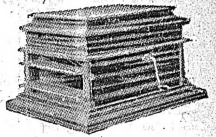
(Continued on page 5).

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1915

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EXPORT FLOUR PRICES UNDER DISCUSSION

Valuable Contribution by "North Western Miller"—"Grain Growers' Guide" Concedes Few Points

"The Northwestern Miller" is perhaps the foremost paper in the milling trade on this continent, and a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to the cereal industry. It will be recalled that during the past year some antagonism to Canadian millers has developed by reason of the charges that they were selling Canadian flour made in Winnipeg and other Western points, in Great Britain and elsewhere for export cheaper than in the places in which it was manufactured. "The Grain Growers' Guide" has been the leader in presenting this side of the case. As a result of their attacks on the millers, Mr. A. H. Bailey, Canadian manager of the "Northwestern Miller," took occasion to correct their statements on a number of points in the following letter, which the "Guide" was constrained to publish, in fairness to the millers in a recent issue:

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of April 29 you have an editorial on prices of Canadian flour at home, and abroad in which quotations from the market reports of "The Northwestern Miller" are used by way of illustration. These figures, as used, require some qualification and explanation. As they stand they convey an impression which is unfair to the Canadian milling industry and since the quotations are ours, we presume you will be glad to have them properly related to each other by the authority from which they were obtained.

It is a mistake to compare the price of first patent flour in Winnipeg with our correspondent there with the price of Canadian flour quoted in our cables from leading British markets. The flour is not the same—"First patent" in Winnipeg is a very high quality of household flour which hardly ever is exported in quantity, while "Canadian spring patent," Glasgow or London is a strong bakers' grade which is sold to the baking trade. Both are called patents, but they are not the same. This confusion is extremely common among the technicalities of the flour business and arises from the unfortunately too promiscuous use that millers have made of the word "patent" as a descriptive term of flour.

Further, I should like to point out that these quotations of grades, your editorial confuses the terms and conditions under which these quotations are made. The price you name at Winnipeg is the local jobbing price for mixed car lots on open account to city and country buyers, while your price is the price at which flour is sold in large quantities in vessels' hold at the dock side; cash on presentation of documents.

To arrive at a proper comparison of prices for Canadian flour in Winnipeg and Glasgow, you should take as your basis the grade known as "strong bakers." This is the flour described in our British cables as Canadian spring patent. It is sold mostly to bakers and is, therefore, the kind in which consumers of bread are interested. This grade sells in Winnipeg in straight car lots at \$4.00 per barrel delivered, while the same flour is worth in Glasgow today about 25 shillings per 280 lbs. c.i.f. terms, which means is equivalent to \$4.20 per barrel. To land the flour and deliver it in a Glasgow bakery would cost an extra 20 cents per barrel, including importer's profit, which makes the delivered price Glasgow \$4.60, as against \$4.00 Winnipeg.

To sell this flour in Winnipeg the miller must send out a salesman to solicit the order and he must later, in many cases, send out a collector to bring back the money. To sell the flour in Glasgow he pays for one or two cables and the money is credited to his account as soon as he deposits his draft and bill of lading in his bank. By looking at this from a fair comparison of domestic versus export prices for Canadian flour and it will be seen from the figures given that the Canadian miller is not discriminating against his domestic customer so outrageously as some have thought.

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER
 Per A. H. Bailey, Canadian Manager
 In commenting on the letter the editor of the "Guide" states that they are always glad to furnish authoritative information on any subject, so that there can be no question about their recognizing the information supplied by Mr. Bailey as authoritative.

No Grey Mules Wanted
 A British agent buying mules for the British army rejects all grey mules. He says they can be seen too far.

"Anything that is produced in Canada from Canadian materials, by the application of Canadian brain and labor, will always have first call with me. And it's only good business on my part that it should."

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN ANTAGONISM

(Continued from page 4.)

between Roumania and Bulgaria into the Black Sea. Serbia's chief exports are cattle and hogs, and most of Serbia's trade is with Austria.

Now let us look at Austria's treatment of Serbia, during the last few years. In my business days, I did some business in Serbia, and I remember when the behavior of Serbia became unpleasant to Austria, Austria would put her fingers on Serbia's throat by some little quarantine or tariff arrangement, choking off Serbia's trade until Serbia promised to be good.

In 1876-77 when Serbia had been fighting Turkey largely in the hope of freeing Bosnia and Herzegovina and joining these countries to Serbia, the European powers after the war placed these countries under Austrian administration, in spite of Serbian protests. The people were not consulted; they passed from one tyrant to another, as a flock of cattle pass from one owner to another. During the war the Bosnians had rebelled and fought against the Turks; they were in general to the peace congress to plead for union with the Serbians, but they were turned over to Austria. Austria had to send armies into Bosnia and Herzegovina, fight several battles and slaughter a number of people, before these provinces submitted to their Austrian rulers. If the will of the people or their welfare and happiness had been consulted, doubtless Bosnia and Herzegovina would have become Serbian. They are fine fertile countries inhabited by people of the same race and language, and in the past forming one nation with the Serbians. Austria had not even sought for these countries. After Russians, Serbians, Montenegrins had shed their blood to free them from the Turks, Austria took possession. It was a scandalous crime. Serbia by this addition would have more than doubled its area, and nearly doubled its population. Austria would not allow that Bosnia lies west of Serbia, between Serbia and the narrow strip of Austrian coast on the Adriatic sea; if Serbia and Bosnia were united, there would only be this narrow strip between Serbia and the Sea. Austria would not risk that, for the country population on that narrow strip is mostly Slavon and Serbian, while the people in the seaports are over-whelmingly Italian. So far Bosnia and Herzegovina were Turkish provinces administered by Austria. Austria pledged her word to Turkey that her occupation should not detract from the rights of sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan over these provinces. In 1908 Austria proclaimed that she would not allow the Serbians without any right or reason. Serbia protested that this was "a deep injury done to the feelings, interests and rights of the Serbians." There was nearly a European war over the matter. But the German Emperor appeared by the side of the Austrian ally. "We use his language, in shining armor, proclaiming that any interfering with Austria would also have to fight Germany, and the whole of Europe would draw us into the war." Austria had chosen the "psychological moment." Russia, the only power that could have protected Serbia, was crippled and helpless after the Japanese war. This is the "integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy" which Serbia has been striving against. I need not remind you that in 1914 Austria nearly killed a European war in trying to prevent Serbia from acquiring a seaport on the Adriatic, and we have all recently learned from an Italian minister that Austria intended to start the present war last year, but apparently Germany was not quite ready or willing.

It is not surprising after all this to find a very bitter feeling against Austria among the Serbians. People, who are concerned about the Serbian districts, brought by sheer force under Austrian rule. This hatred of Austria, and the ambition to unite all Serbians into a great Serbian kingdom, created a great and increasing Serbian nationalist movement and agitation in Serbian newspapers and in nationalist associations. In such a fighting nation, and under such sore and constant provocation, some men would certainly be found to use physical violence, and on June 28th, this year, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the future Emperor of Austria, and his wife, were assassinated in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, by a native of Bosnia. This murder created an immense sensation throughout Europe. Austria's popular excitement was intense. There has been no proof that the Serbian government, or, in any large degree, the Serbian people were implicated in this crime. Serbia offered at once to help in the investigation of the crime, and the punishment of the guilty. But Austria and Germany threw all the blame on the Serbians. All the nationalist aspirations and agitations of the Serbians were simply unprovoked, unjustifiable, criminal conspiracies against "the existence and the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy," and on the 28th of July Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia, accusing the Serbian government of fostering in a number of ways, even in the public schools, propaganda, "of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian monarchy territories belonging to it," and to "incite the Serbian population to hatred of the Austrian monarchy," and ordering the Serbian government to publish "on the front page of the Official Gazette" a warning to the people and the army not to say or

do anything unpleasant to Austria, to suppress anti-Austrian newspapers, to dissolve the National Societies, "to eliminate without delay from public instruction in Serbia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the pupils of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to ferment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary," to dismiss from the administrative and from the army all officials and officers whom Austria would name as obnoxious; to admit Austrian representatives, to take proceedings in which Austrian officials would take part, against any Serbians accused of being accessories to the crime of June 28th, and a number of other things, and demanding a reply within 48 hours. "Sir Edward Grey might well say to the Austrian ambassador, 'I had never before seen one State address to another Independent State a document of so formidable a character.' " Serbia could not accept such demands without becoming the slave of Austria. Under such conditions the Serbians could not have been taught the history of their own race. As the Austrian ambassador said to Sir Edward Grey on the 28th of July, Serbia was "regarded as being in the Austrian sphere of influence." But Serbia was not in a position to resist. It returned a very laudable answer, agreeing virtually to all the measures imposed by Austria, so far as they could be carried out, under existing Serbian laws, promising to lay before the Serbian parliament war legislation necessary to carry out the rest, but asking for further explanations as to what exactly was meant by the admission of Austrian officials into Serbian administration and law courts. So submissive an answer surely furnished a basis for future peaceful negotiation, but Austria at once declared war and proceeded to bombard Belgrade. And, remember, Austria is a great country with a population of fifty millions, and Serbia was "threatening the existence and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy," is a little country, with a population of three millions, and about one-twelfth the size of Austria—and this little country was still bleeding and exhausted after two years' cruel war.

That is the beginning of the war between Austria and Serbia, which began the burning torch into the European powder magazine, and the Germans say: "England alone brought on this criminal war out of greed and envy to crush Germany." Did England invite Austria to declare war on Serbia? It is strange that Austria's wrongdoing has not brought about a European war long ago, for in 1877 the Italian Czar told Bismarck that Italy would never allow Bosnia to become an Austrian province. But Austria has continued to heap up for herself wrath in the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God, who will render to every nation according to her works.

How did England get drawn into this awful struggle? Sir Edward Grey said that this Austro-Serbian quarrel in itself was no concern of ours. But the Russian government, possibly from ambition, and the Russian people, from deep, age-long sympathy with the Slavs in the Balkans, would not allow the Serbians to be trampled under foot. Austria and Germany knew this. In the German official "White Paper" we read: "We were fully aware that warlike moves on the part of Austria-Hungary against Serbia would bring Russia into the question and might draw us into the war." But they may have thought that if Germany again appeared "in shining armor" by the side of her Austrian ally, all Europe would crouch down again, as in 1908. The ultimatum against Serbia, concocted by Austria and Germany, was kept a secret from the rest of the powers until it was delivered. Russia at once made it plain that she would help Serbia. All of you who have read the various official documents know how narrowly and incessantly Sir Edward Grey labored for peace. Austria would grant no extension on the time limit; would enter into no discussion of the terms of the ultimatum. Both Austria and Germany took the stand that what Austria did with Serbia concerned nobody but Austria. That made peace impossible. The nations began preparing, Russia mobilized. By the end of July Austria seemed to waken to the fact that Russia was in earnest, and they consented to discuss the Serbian difficulty with Russia. Peace again appeared possible. At that moment Germany sent her ultimatum to St. Petersburg and declared war against Russia; the next day against France.

Then Germany, knowing that it would inevitably draw Great Britain into the war, committed the wicked crime against Belgium, besides which even Austria's treatment against Serbia almost looks white. Listen again to the "quiet German business man, not a fanatic," "England alone brought on this criminal war out of greed and envy to crush Germany." Does not the attitude of the German rulers seem to illustrate the old Latin epigram: Whom the gods seek to destroy, they first make mad?

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BRITISH OFFICER TELLS THRILLING STORY OF BATTLE AND TEUTON LOSS

British and French Annihilate Six Regiments of Teuton Infantry.

SECOND PRUSSIAN REGIMENT, EMPEROR'S OWN, IS WIPE OUT.

Spahis and Zouaves Arrive Just in Time to Turn Tide of Victory.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—From a British official at the battle front comes the thrilling story of a desperate battle near Ypres, where British and French almost annihilated six regiments of Germans. He says:

"Bearing a message from our commander to the English general leading the troops in the region of Ypres, I reached his headquarters at noon.

"The headquarters are in the open in a beet field between two big stacks of straw. One hundred feet away an old farmhouse wall serves as shelter to my car. Accompanied by an officer of the Royal Service corps, I crawl on all fours to another straw stack 300 yards off, from which I am told the impending battle can be seen.

Directing Shell Fire

"On top of the stack an English battery commander, speaking trumpet and glasses in hand, is directing the service of six field pieces. The trumpet is a necessity for shells are burning 300 yards from the battery and the noise is deafening.

"The Germans are slowly groping for the range, and in a few moments we shall have to seek another shelter and the captain will be forced to move his battery.

"High in the air three of the enemy's air scouts are circling directly over the battery watching the effect of the shells. One suddenly rushes off toward the east.

"That fellow has gone off to tell his friends that they are about 300 yards off the range, my companion says.

"Better move," the battery captain has also guessed the air scout's errand and in an instant the horses spring forward, are hit and the six cannons are moved 300 yards to the left. We follow. The manoeuvre execution, with clock-like precision, has taken six minutes. Six more and the guns are firing again.

Germans Find Range

"A belch of flame far on our right, a peal of thunder, the stack, our former position, is scattered to the four winds. The Germans have found the range, but ten minutes too late. My companion smiles, 'What did I tell you?'

"A long valley stretches out before us. The little rise on which we stand—about fifty feet above the plain—commands it, so that the British guns are shooting almost horizontally at the German infantry trudging along through the mud 2,000 yards away.

"I count easily five regiments together, but further to the right a sixth evidently wards off a flank attack on the part of the French colonial troops, which I left this morning camped 12 miles back.

Pride of Kaiser's Army

"The lone regiment is the 2nd Prussian regiment of the guard, the emperor's own, the elite of the Kaiser's army, 2,500 of the bravest, best disciplined men in the world. It is now one o'clock. In one hour only 300 of these men will leave the field.

"A gust of wind brings to our ears the sound of music. The guards band is encouraging the men. At the foot of the small hill on which we stand, are twenty lines of trenches filled with Scotch and English infantry. The men are silently awaiting the attack. Not a rifle is being fired. The trenches are the Germans' goal; these and the British batteries once taken, the road into Ypres is clear.

"Behind me there is the thunder of hoofs. Three more English batteries are joining us. The horses are unharmed and the caissons unlimbered and five minutes have not elapsed before the newcomers have begun firing, 24 months now belching forth flames and steel.

Every Shot Tells

"In the valley the Germans halt. The range is only 1,500 yards now and every shot is telling. The officers are appalling. The gray masses move forward once more, seem to hesitate, but sharp bugle blasts launch them forward again, and on the run they come for the trenches.

"At 1,000 yards our batteries again stop them. Firing 24 shells a minute at that distance whole rows are mowed down. The companies intermingle, then the regiments themselves seem to amalgamate and melt into a jumble. The trenches are now galloping along the sides evidently trying to bring order out of chaos.

"The artillerymen work silent, the perspiration streaming down their cheeks, and continue sending us their messages of death.

Cold Steel At Work

"At the double quick, Scotch and English, a few feet apart, yelling, pounce on the attackers. Rifles are silent. It is cold steel alone. Our battery captains cry 'stop firing'; there is a risk of shelling our own men now. We become spectators.

"One of the battery commanders shouts, 'My God, look—they're done for.' On the right, the guard has turned toward the hill. A bugle blast, and the mass of men half turns and seems about to be thrown on the back of the British, outflanked. The situation is desperate. Our artillery is useless.

"Listen—over the valley, rising higher and louder, comes a song which the Germans have heard before. A crash of brass and a hoarse roar fills the air, echoing across the valley, drowning the shouts and curses of the human wave fighting below.

"The Marseillaise! The English and Scotch have heard it. 'Hold tight, the French are coming,' we scream. They cannot hear us, but we must shout—the strain is too intense.

French Reinforcements

"Past our batteries a company of Spahis rushes in like a cyclone. Two more follow, then the Zouaves. Rifles close to their hips, bayonets low, throwing out over the valley its glorious anthem, the human flood crashes against the guard.

"The lines waver in an indecipherable jumble of grey, yellow, blue and red uniforms, then seem to bounce back with the very force of the shock, men are raised from their feet and are raised high in the air.

Caught in the Vise

"Caught in the vise between the British and French the guard alone remains. Ten times the shattered remnants of the Kaiser's proud regiment charged, and ten times was thrown back, first against the French and then against the British. Crying 'Comrades, comrades' hundreds began throwing their arms.

"At two o'clock it was over. The Allies had lost 1,200 men. Only 300 prisoners remained of the proud German regiment.

"Far over the plain covered with dead at the end of the valley, a few struggling bands of Bavarians fled unpursued, while gathered around the batteries on the crest of the hill, under a fine rain which began falling, the Zouaves sang played 'God Save the King,' which was also a hymn of deliverance."

GILLETTE'S

EATS LYE DIRT

CLEANS-DISINFECTS

Quoting Scripture

Under the title, "The Bible and Belgium," the Hamburger Fremdenblatt recently published, as "a striking parallel with the fate which has befallen Belgium," this passage from the second chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy, beginning with verse 26:

And I sent messengers out of the wilderness of Kedemoth unto Sihon, King of Heshbon, with words of peace, saying, Let me pass through thy land; I will go along by the highway; I will neither turn unto the right hand nor to the left. Thou shalt sell me meat for money, that I may eat; and give me water for money, that I may drink; only I will pass through on my feet, as the children of Esau, which dwell in Seir, and the Moabites, which dwell in Ar, did unto me; until I shall pass over Jordan into the land which the Lord our God giveth us. But Sihon, King of Heshbon, would not let us pass by him, for the Lord thy God hardened his spirit and made his heart obstinate that he might deliver him into thy hand, as appeareth this day. And the Lord said unto me, Behold, I have begun to give Sihon and his land before thee; begin to possess, that thou mayest inherit his land. Then Sihon came out against us, he and all his people, to fight at Jahaz. And the Lord our God delivered him before us; and we smote him, and his sons, and all his people.

The Hamburg paper had not, however, the courage to quote the verses immediately following, which read:

"And we took all his cities at that time, and utterly destroyed the men, and the women, and the little ones of every city; we left none to remain; only the cattle we took for a prey unto ourselves, and the spoil of the cities which we had taken."

The extra verses complete the picture and the parallel.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

High Average Attendances Show Successful Work

The Public School Board met on Wednesday afternoon, 23rd. Present: Mr. Payne, Mr. Gaetz, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Munro, Principal McKensie.

The tender of the Standard Drug Co. of \$228.95 for 5000 50 page scribblers, and \$26.45 for 1000 48 page scribblers was accepted.

The Board, owing to alleged misrepresentation, had been loaded up with 300 lbs of better composed scribbles to last the experts say for 100 years. The Board repudiated the account.

Accounts

The following accounts were passed: Alex Cruickshank \$1, Western Electric Co. \$3.70, John McVicar \$5.10, Baird & McKensie, a tables \$24, McLean Bros. \$11.03, Day Hardware Co. \$7.95, Clarice McKen \$8.75, Smith & Gaetz \$16.10, Gaetz-Cornett Co. \$12.95, G. M. Hendry Co. \$26.07, H. H. Hunter \$10, M. A. Munro \$1.45, Hewson & Sons \$66.09, J. L. Greene \$12.75, A. Cluttenberg \$3.13. Total \$218.07.

Principal McKensie's Report

The attached summary for the month of November gives a total enrollment of 538, daily present 503.6, average of percentages 94.2. This is the highest average I find on the record. Last year for the same month the figures were enrollment 520, daily present 494, average of percentages 93.2. The High School enrollment for the month of November was 127, daily present 118, average of percentages 93.7.

There is scarcely any difficulty in securing regular attendance, the pupils seem anxious to be in their classes. This condition should be reflected in the character of the work done by the teachers and the progress made by the pupils.

A small rink is being prepared on the tennis grounds for the school children, but the heavy fall of snow prevents its completion.

If some earth were removed from the west side of the tennis grounds so as to level it before the ashes are put on it would make it easier to build the rink and also the grounds being kept wet in the spring by the death of ice skating.

For December the enrollment was 523, and the average attendance over 93 per cent.

The Board were much pleased with the splendid attendance, and a number of adjustments were made to bring the terms of the teachers all expiring in June. All the staff now are engaged until next June.



Anti-Typhoid Vaccination

One of the more recent discoveries of modern medicine is the control of the spread of typhoid or enteric fever by means of a vaccine.

How important this preventive measure is may be judged by the fact that in the Boer war, before anti-typhoid vaccination was placed on a satisfactory basis, more men were incapacitated by fever than by wounds; and by the fact that a few years ago 15,000 vaccinated troops were mobilized by the United States Government on the Mexican border near a city where typhoid was prevalent and one only of this army was infected.

Enteric fever is caused by the typhoid bacillus, a small rod-shaped vegetable organism which gains entrance to the body by the mouth, generally in infected milk or water. This germ multiplies in the blood very rapidly, to rapidly in fact that the numbers can double every half hour, and they are poisonous to the system.

The cells of the body so attacked manufacture a substance to offset the toxin formed by the microscopic bacilli, and these substances are favorable in a few weeks have produced a sufficient quantity to destroy the offending bacteria and thus allow the natural functions of the body to become normal again. If, on the other hand, the poison holds the upper hand long enough the patient is overwhelmed by the onslaught, the vital organs are impaired beyond any chance of recovery, and another preventable death is registered.

With anti-typhoid vaccination science has been able to greatly minimize the chances of infection. This is how the miracle is brought about: A virulent or deadly strain of typhoid germs are grown in the laboratory from the blood of a patient. The microbes are killed by heat and are then shaken up in a weak solution of ordinary salt and distilled water.

By means of special complicated methods trained laboratory workers are able to estimate the number of bacteria in the mixture. One thousand million microbes in fifteen drops of the preparation is the standard usually adopted, and here one has a vaccine which when injected under the skin stimulates the tissues of the body to form the same substance that was produced to combat the attack of the living germs. Three such injections or inoculations at intervals, giving very little and sometimes no discomfort, protect the individual for several years. Typhoid fever is no longer a menace.

The Canadian army training for service overseas are all being vaccinated, and they can with confidence look forward to a campaign unhampered by typhoid epidemics such as have in previous years been more demoralizing to the army than the bullets of the enemy.

A Wise Chancellor

There have been a good many futile and foolish statements by Germans about Great Britain's responsibility for the war, but first prize for sheer inebriety must be awarded to the German Chancellor, who, speaking in the Reichstag, on December 28, said:

"The real responsibility falls upon the British government. The cabinet in London could have made the war impossible if it had not without ambiguity declared at Petrograd that Great Britain would not allow a continental war to develop from the Austro-Serbian conflict."

That is to say there would have been no war if Great Britain had abandoned France and Russia and had joined Germany in warning them that Austria must be allowed a free hand to do as she pleased with Serbia.

If the change of ruler is accepted by the people of Egypt, thus ensuring their loyal support to the British forces, the Turco-German plans for capturing the country will come to nothing. Invasion of Egypt by a Turkish force is a very difficult proposition—practically impossible while the British navy maintains control of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

"The German newspapers, having ceased to take any further interest in Calais, are now professing the deepest preoccupation in the Suez canal. We can well understand that Flanders and Poland are not attractive topics for German writers at this juncture, but the statements current in Berlin and Cologne and Frankfurt, about the isthmus of Suez as a little parenthesis. The German public have been led to believe that the Turks have already crossed the Suez canal. The real facts are that the Turkish navy continues to traverse the waterway with the utmost indifference, that our defending troops have been strongly reinforced, and that from end to end of the canal not a Turk is in sight. Should the Turks appear, they will meet with a resistance which may surprise them after their long and thirsty journey across the desert. We have always held that a Turkish menace against the canal must not be lightly regarded, but so long as there is no menace at all the question may be contemplated very calmly. Egypt is perfectly quiet, and so is

Classified Advertisements

HERBERT KING,
Bookkeeper, Auditor, &c.
Books written up; accounts sent.
Official auditor for schools.
90 Poplar St., Red Deer.

WANTED.
Listings of improved farms—
CUNNINGHAM LAND CO.
Dec. 23, 1m.

SPECTACLES FOUND.
Found—A pair of gold rim spectacles. Owner claim and pay for advt.—News Office.
Dec. 23

FOUND.
A gold bracelet, bearing initials in three letters. Owner can have same by paying for advertisement. Apply News Office.
Dec. 30.

LOST.
A pair of eye glasses, with chain attached, in a case marked L. L. Barnes & Co., Ballingham, Wash. Apply MRS. C. B. SCHULZ, Harness Store.
Dec. 30, 1t.

ROOMS TO RENT.
Several nice rooms to rent in the News Block. Apply at News Office.

LISTEN! LOOK!
You can get a suite of rooms, furnished complete for light house-keeping, for \$10.00 per month, less than you are paying for light and heat in the house that you are renting. Also good warm bed room for \$5.00 per month. These are hard time prices at the MODEL, 3rd Street North East.
Red Deer, Dec. 23, 3v1.

FOR SALE.
For sale, at right prices, milk cows and heifers, calves at foot, or due to calve soon. Or will trade for steers or beef animals. Address T. U. SARCHET, Milberton or Red Deer.
Dec. 30, 3v1.

FOR SALE.
Improved quarter, with house and buildings. Fenced. Well. Sixty acres plowed—ready for seeding. For \$11.00 an acre if sold at once. \$1,000.00 can remain on mortgage. CUNNINGHAM LAND CO.
Red Deer, Dec. 30, 2w.

FOR SALE.
7 milk cows, 4 spring calves, 4 mares, 3 geldings, 5 colts, 1 to 3 years, 6 sows, 25 pigs, and full line of farm implements. Will sell altogether or separate. Cash and terms. Apply N.E. Co., Sec. 8, 3rd St., or P.O. Box No. 1, or 10120 3rd Street South, Red Deer.

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE.
A 30-horse McLaughlin Buick touring car in first class condition. Will sell at a bargain, or in exchange for cattle or horses. Enquire News Office.
Oct. 21.

FOR SALE.
Green tamarac fence posts, 7 feet long, 3 to 5 inches at small end. P.O.B. on Cart at Pictou, A. C. By, West of Red Deer, at the cash. Immediate delivery. Address D. A. ADAMS, Raven, Alta.
Nov. 25, 1t.

HORSES FOR SALE.
Some fine young geldings and fillies for sale, broken and unbroken; also some half bred Hackney drivers, well broken, not afraid of auto, plenty of go in them, and will be sold reasonable. Apply to J. J. RICHARDS & SONS.
Red Deer, Jan. 29, 1913.

WANTED.
Farms that can be rented.—
CUNNINGHAM LAND CO.
Dec. 23, 1m.

The Coal with which you are being supplied

NEW CASTLE COAL

ALWAYS SUITS, NEVER SOOTS

Something New in This Town
Represented by the mine owners to light quicker, heat faster, and hold it longer than any coal mined in Western Canada.

Remember the name. Insist on having
NEW CASTLE COAL
From Drumheller
D. A. MCGILL - Agent in Red Deer

Travellers' Made Comfortable at Blackfalds

Passengers arriving at Blackfalds on either of the C.P.R. noon trains are in time for trains west on the C.N.R. Mondays and Thursdays.

For the convenience of passengers a platform has been erected at Blackfalds C.N.R. depot, and waiting rooms are now heated.

The Trout Livery service is most up-to-date and reasonable in charges.

ROY H. TROUT

LIVERY, BLACKFALDS

Tamarac Fence Posts

To farmers and others wanting posts we have made arrangements for several cars of posts, and are able to quote very attractive prices for delivery of cars through January.

CUSHING BROS., LTD.
Gaetz Ave. N., Red Deer.

Notice to Farmers, Trappers, Etc.

Absolutely the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID—
SPOT CASH—for all kinds of

RAW FURS

HIDES

POULTRY, Etc.

Come in and see us. We can keep you in touch with all market prices.

ROSE'S CHECKERBOARD STORE

Corner of Ross St. and Gaetz Ave.

Red Deer



7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS

Free Demonstration in our
DRUG STORE
until, SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 9

Come and learn how to save and grow your hair.

CONSULTATION FREE

Gaetz-Cornett Drug and Book Co.
RED DEER ALBERTA

New Year's Happiness

For those who love good, fresh, tender meats by here awaiting all who will take the opportunity of purchasing at Wilson & Teasdale's market.

"We carry only the best grades of Beef, Lamb, Mutton, Veal, Pork and Poultry; always have all the desirable cuts on hand, and guarantee satisfaction.

Those who serve good, generous, appetizing meats appreciate the value of our food products.



PORK

Pork Sides 10c. Roast Pork 12 1/2c.
Pork Chops 2 lbs. for 25c. Pork Sausages 2 lbs. for 25c.

Choice No. 1 STEER BEEF

Boiling Beef 8c. to 10c. Sirloin Steak, lb. 20c.
Good Roasts from 12 1/2c. to 15c. Hamburger Steak, 2 lbs. 25c.
Round Steak, per lb. 17 1/2c.

SMOKED MEATS

Swift's Premium Hams, 22c. Smoked Bacon, lb. 20c.
Peameal Back Bacon, 25c. " sliced 25c.
Swift's Boiled Hams 35c.

FISH

Fresh Oysters, quart 80c. Halibut 2 lbs. for 25c.
Salmon, per lb. 15c. Fresh Cod Fish, 2 lbs. for 25c.
No. 1 brand Finnan Haddies, 15c.

CHOICE MUTTON

Stew, per lb. 12 1/2c. Roasts from 15c. to 20c.

CHOICE LAMB

Chops, per lb. 20c. to 22c. Legs, per lb. 25c.

Prime Veal always in stock

THE ALBERTA MEAT MARKET
WILSON & TEASDALE, Props.

Phone 232

Gaetz Ave. N.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

E. C. Nevison is selling his horse blankets at cost.

Read Webb's musical ad. It's worth reading.

Arnold Rose spent the week end in Calgary visiting friends.

Bring that briar pipe to Harry Webb. He can repair it for you.

Mr. Deighton, of Edmonton, spent the New Year in Red Deer.

C. E. Hall, of Edmonton, was a visitor to the city last week end.

At the Lyric Theatre, every Tuesday night, the Famous Players films.

J. C. Brazier returned Monday night from visiting friends in High River.

Miss Oulton, milliner for the W. E. Lord Co., left Sunday for Toronto on a business trip.

Miss Beattie and Miss Moore, of Calgary, were guests of Mrs. G. W. Greene over New Year.

The regular monthly meeting of the L.O.D.E. will be held in the City Hall on Friday, Jan. 8th, at 8.30 sharp.

Mrs. Ilsey and children, of Castor, who have been visiting her parents, returned home on Saturday last.

Geo. Wilton, of the Brazeau, left last week for two weeks visit to Nanaimo, B.C., to visit his family.

Order your harness for spring now at attractive prices, and get your orders for the \$55.00 stock saddle.

Mr. Teasdale, of Banff, reports the sum of \$38.82 was raised for the Canadian patriotic fund at the recent social.

Officers of the S.O.E.B.S. will be installed tonight by Bro. P. Miller of Pitoc, District Deputy Grand President.

Will the person who borrowed the thirty foot extension ladder from outside the Parish Hall, kindly return it at once. It is needed.

H. H. Gaetz will address the Men's Brotherhood meeting on Sunday next. Subject "Bismarck and the foundation of the German Empire."

The Rev. D. K. Grant, M.A., of Olds, will conduct both the morning and the evening worship in the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, Mr. Brown taking his work on that day.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Church will be held on Wednesday evening, January 13th, at 8 o'clock. Everybody expected to be present.

Election of all officers. Social evening at close.

Norman Michener left on Monday for Dunville, Toronto, and other points in the east. He is Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Society, and will address that body at their annual meeting in February.

The All-British Entertainers, Geo. Coyne, B.A., Miss Marion Clendinning, soprano soloist, and Miss Ruth Barber, elocutionist, will give an entertainment in the Oddfellows' Hall on Friday evening, January 8th, at 8 p.m.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the parlors of the Methodist Church, Saturday, January 9th, at 3.30. Mrs. Lees will speak on "Women and the War." A very interesting meeting is promised. All interested are invited.

E. Michener, M.P.P., addressed a men's meeting, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., in the Empire Theatre, Edmonton, on Sunday last. The subject of his address was "Our Present Social Problems." Mayor Henry occupied the chair, and a vocal program was supplemented by a musical orchestra.

George Campbell, residing west of Penhold, met with a most peculiar and painful accident on Monday of last week. He was driving a motor when a chip flew from a knot and struck him in the eye, cutting it badly and knocking it out. He replaced the eye, and although suffering great agony, came in to the hospital, and was treated by Dr. Collison, who is hopeful that the sight will be saved to a certain extent although the lens of the eye was badly lacerated.

L.I.D. No. 339

Nominations for Councilor for Local Improvement District 339, held January 4:

Division No. 1—Francis Ross, Pine Lake; F. T. Edward, Pine Lake.

Geo. F. Oakes, Milnerston.

Division No. 2—J. F. Day, Red Deer, and Geo. Blake, Hill End.

Division No. 3—D. W. McKinnon, Red Deer, and A. D. McKinnon, Penhold.

Division No. 4—S. D. McConnell, by acclamation.

Division No. 5—John Ross and Robt. Gummow.

Division No. 6—J. B. McLaughlin, Hillstown, and Robert Milligan, Pine Lake.

Election to be held on Monday, January 11th, 1915.

HOCKEY.

A good crowd turned out on New Year's Day to watch the local team Lacombe to the extent of 15 to 0. Lacombe had a game on with Wetaskiwin the same day and sent a very weak team to Red Deer.

HOCKEY SCHEDULE.
January 8th—Red Deer at Lacombe.
January 15th—Lacombe at Red Deer.
January 22nd—Red Deer at Lacombe.
January 29th—Lacombe at Red Deer.

Norman Hamley's application for re-instatement has been turned down.

Harry Johnson leaves for Wolverhampton, England, on Saturday next. Harry is one of Red Deer's respected and popular young men, the type that make the best of citizens. Opportunities for advancement are greater now in the old country, and we wish him every success possible.

Rene Bruyners has opened a private class in Room 8 in the News Block for the purpose of teaching French and Elementary Mathematics. This should prove a boon to students who, having fallen behind in their studies, require some extra assistance to catch up, also those needing special tuition for Examinations.

BIRTHS.

At Horn Hill, Sunday, December 27, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dominay, a son.

At Red Deer, Friday, December 25, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kahler, of Vulcan, a son.

At Parkvale, Red Deer, Sunday, December 27, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Wilson, a daughter.

At Red Deer, Friday, January 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart, of Carstairs, a daughter.

At North Red Deer, Tuesday, January 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grosset, a son.

MARRIAGE.

At the Manse, on Wednesday afternoon, December 30th, by the Rev. W. G. Brown, Miss Bessie Hannah DeBourne, formerly of Wawanesa, Manitoba, to Mr. Harold Jettin, of Delburne, formerly of Red Deer.

LAND WANTED.
Improved half-section or three-quarter section. Apply CUNNINGHAM LAND CO.
Dec. 23, 1st.

FOR SALE.
2 fine cows, coming one year, and an exceptionally good breeding mare; also 7 grade shorthorn cows. If sold soon these can be bought worth the money—120, 3rd St. S. Red Deer.
Jan. 6.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING
Dressmaking and tailoring in all its branches. Costume making a specialty. Charges moderate. Apply MRS. A. CAVE, 3rd St. South.
Jan. 6.

MONEY FOUND.
A sum of money was found in front of W. Springbett's shop on New Year's morning. The owner can have same by applying to W. Springbett, proving property, and paying for this ad.
Jan. 6.

FOUND.
A robe and overcoat, Sunday night, east of the city. Owner can have same by applying at this office, proving property, and paying expenses.
Jan. 6.

WANTED.
Listings of any kind of farm or town property that is for trade—CUNNINGHAM LAND CO.
Dec. 23, 1st.

EXPRESS DELIVERY
Dave Bliss wishes to announce that he will be pleased to receive orders for express delivery throughout the city. All trains met. Charges moderate. Phone 87.
Jan. 6, 1st.

THE MASTER KEY
BY JOHN FLEMING WILSON
A Thrilling Story of Mystery and Romance!

FIFTEEN MOVING PICTURES
THIRTY REELS

The proprietors of the Lyric are doing their utmost to place before their patrons the best pictures available. This will be seen in the fact that probably the best serial ever put out on the screen, namely "The Master Key," will be shown here for the first time on Friday, January 8th, and continue every Friday night until completion. Don't miss the opening pictures or disappointment will be your lot.

A vote of thanks was passed for the help of the Lyric who carried everything out in such splendid style.

The heat of the film enjoyed the lion just as much as the boys.

I am sorry to report that J. Carpenter met with an accident. While rolling a log it slipped and struck him in the knee, causing a fracture, but I am glad to report he is on the way to recovery and will be at work in a day or two.

DISTRICT NEWS

INNISFAIR.
Innisfair's toboggan slide was opened on New Year's Day. The fees are \$2.50 for gentlemen and \$1.00 for ladies; men and wife \$3.00. Every member has a key to the cabin and all privileges.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.
Worshipful Bro. J. A. Simpson installed the following officers of the Masonic Lodge on Monday, December 28th:

I.P.M.—Bro. L. M. McLean.
W.M.—Bro. W. C. A. Watt.
S.J.M.—Bro. R. M. Moore.

J.W.—Bro. W. H. Jackson.
Secretary—Bro. G. S. Rozanund.
Treasurer—Bro. J. A. Simpson.
Chaplain—Bro. Geo. West.

S.D.—Bro. J. R. Moore.
J.D.—Bro. W. Hanson.
J.S.—Bro. J. A. Kerr.
J.S.—Bro. J. A. Morrison.

D. of C.—Bro. D. Morkeberg.
Tyler—Bro. F. Westgate.

CASTOR.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.
Worshipful Bro. P. M. L. B. Browne installed the following officers of the Castor Masonic Lodge on December 28th:

A pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation of Past Master's Apron to Bro. J. W. McBrine.

W.M.—Bro. G. R. D. Lyon.
S.W.—Bro. R. C. Murphy.
J.W.—Bro. R. W. Townsend.

Secretary—Bro. J. W. Webb.
S.D.—Bro. S. Dattner.
Treasurer—Bro. T. Finlayson.

J.D.—Bro. H. McLaughlin.
S.S.—Bro. F. Harman.
Chaplain—Bro. L. B. Browne.

Organist—Bro. T. Finlayson.
Tyler—Bro. O. W. Colley.

STOLBERG.

BAIRD & MCKENZIE'S CAMP.
Christmas day broke in glorious weather. The boys deemed it wise to hold the day holy. The previous night some of them got busy and decorated the camp house, which was a great surprise to those not in the know, who stood in wonder at the beautiful changes. Trees are plentiful in the bush, but to see them growing inside, why, it took the breath away. Streamers had been spread from side to side, most conspicuous beside the full plate photo of Lord Kitchener, also a large motto "Merry Christmas, Boys! Good Luck to You All!" Great amusement was also caused by the pig, which looked well.

All the boys waited anxiously for the great event—supper. At 6 p.m. prompt the bell rang. Men surprised still awaited them. These are only a few of the good things that were spread before us: Goose, chicken, with cranberry sauce, vegetables of all kinds, mince pies and Christmas pudding, served up in the good old English style, and Christmas cake. You could hear the general remark that a better spread could not be given by any first class hotel where you pay \$1.50 to \$2.00.

At seven o'clock the boys were ready to hear what was next on the programme when a box of fine cigars, real Havanas of the first water, were handed round, also a souvenir to be kept in memory.

C. Mauger proposed, seconded by J. Scott, that J. Carpenter be appointed chairman. Unanimously carried.

The chairman thanked the boys for the high honor to which they had raised him in doing so. He was glad that it gave him the privilege to say how highly he was satisfied with their work, and in doing so he was sure that he only voiced the opinion of the rest. (Loud cheers).

He was only sorry that so many of the campers neglected by their pleasure and satisfaction to man and master. He also would like to express a vote of thanks to the firm for the most generous repast, also to the cook, J. Robertson, and his assistant, Carl Anderson, for the able way they not only fixed things up for this event, but for the way that everything is done, everyone having equal rights and share.

He closed his speech by hoping they were not tired. (No, no, no, no). He then called for a tune on the gramophone, kindly brought in and operated by A. McKenzie.

Song, Ralph McElvay, his own composition, "The Bank House Hero," encore. It was then agreed that all encores should be rendered by the gramophone. H. Lauder's come; song, D. Motherwell, "Look Lomond," encore; gramophone selection; recitation, Frank Cole, come; song, J. Robertson, "We're off into the shop to shelter from the rain"; gramophone, two step, also stage dances; recitation, J. Scott, "Farmer's Lament"; song, G. Farquison, "Football Match"; gramophone selection; recitation, R. McElvay, "She Love's Me Yet"; song, Carl Anderson, "Molly My Irish Molly"; song, D. Motherwell, "On the Banks of Allen Water"; recitation, J. McDonald, come; gramophone selection; Ralph McElvay's stump speech, which caused roars of laughter; song, G. Benson, "Kitty Wells"; song, Dave Macdowell, "Will He No Come Back Again"; song, C. Farquison, "Annie Laurie"; song, W. Farquison, "Last Rose of Summer."

The hour being late, it was agreed to finish up in true order with a stag dance, which everyone appreciated.

A vote of thanks was passed for the help of the Lyric who carried everything out in such splendid style.

The heat of the film enjoyed the lion just as much as the boys.

I am sorry to report that J. Carpenter met with an accident. While rolling a log it slipped and struck him in the knee, causing a fracture, but I am glad to report he is on the way to recovery and will be at work in a day or two.



This Is The Last Week

—OF THE GREAT—

PIANO CONTEST

as it positively closes SATURDAY,

JAN. 9th.

All those holding votes for any of the contestants had better turn them in at once.

Friends of the contestants should get busy and insure their candidate winning the prize by purchasing goods or settling their accounts with us.

As us about the special sales offers whereby you get extra votes.

The REXALL Store

GAETZ-CORNETT DRUG AND BOOK CO.

HORSE BLANKETS

Buy your Horse Blankets at 20 per cent. discount and get your number for the \$55.00 STOCK SADDLE we are giving away absolutely free.

Nevison's Harness Shop

Phone 190

Long's Old Stand

E. J. RAMSEY

begs to announce that he has taken over the management of the

Massey-Harris Agency

for Red Deer District and will handle in addition Sawyer-Massey Engines, Threshers and Road Machinery, also Buggies, Pumps, Windmills, etc.

A large experience in the west enables me to guarantee to all who favor me with their patronage, the best of service.

Come in and let us get acquainted.

Big Stock-Taking Sale

15 nice 97-piece Dinner Sets, open stock; 6 different patterns: Regular prices, 16.00, 15.00 and 14.00, for 9.95
Or 48 pieces of same pattern for 5.10

10 nice 97-piece Dinner Sets, which came too late for the Christmas trade. Reg. 25.00, 28.00 and 32.00, for 16.00, 17.50 and 20.00 per set

You can buy any amount of pieces in this pattern, as they are open stock. With China cups and saucers they are 3.00 extra. They are Gold Bond, Revere and Ardmore pattern.

MR. NEWLYWED—These lines of Dinnerware will suit you, because you can buy as you please.

White Granite Cover Dishes, Reg. 75c. & 85c. Yours for 45c.

3 doz. 8-in. China Fruit Bowls, Reg. 35c., while they last, 25c.

3 pint Pudding Bowls, Reg. 20c. each 2 for 20c.

ALL OUR STOCK OF JEWELRY MUST GO

and we will effect the same at HALF PRICE

These prices are STRICTLY CASH. We cannot afford to sell on credit for such close prices.

J. C. BRAZIER

The Novelty Store

Ross Street